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of Villa's men and was pursuing them through San Antonio, Chihuahua. Soon afterward Mexicans who arrived from that vicinity declared Colonel Brown had overtaken and put to flight the wandering bandits at Aguas Calientes. Villa's men, according to their version of the encounter, appeared wholly unsuspecting of the presence of an enemy a minute before they were attacked.

It was about noon when Colonel Brown brought his cavalry within easy range. The Mexicans were lying about the place, many of them asleep, and all their horses were grazing, in many cases some distance from the men. Details of the action were not told, but the Mexicans said that the Americans captured about forty horses.

Villa Not with Band.

Villa was not with the band, according to the ranchmen, who asserted that the American troops believed at first they had encountered the bandit chief.

Only the most meagre details of the engagement were brought by the ranchmen, but in many respects it resembled that of a week ago at Guerrero. Immediately the bandits realized the presence of the American troops, and began a hurried disorganized flight from their camp, some seizing their ponies and other trying to make their escape afoot. They went singly and in small parties, all firing at the Americans. None took time to aim, the ranchmen said, and as a result none of the bullets found a mark.

Officers here are inclined to believe that if thirty bandits were killed in the running fight, that at least as many more were wounded. It was asserted, also, that, because of the nature of the engagement, it is probable that some equipment, supplies and prisoners may have been captured. The ranchmen told General Pershing that the Villa followers fled in scattering bands of three to five men before the negro cavalry.

Reports reaching here indicated that the band encountered by the American cavalrymen was the largest detachment of the force defeated and scattered at Guerrero a week ago today by Colonel Dodd's command. These troops were said to have been in the vicinity of Bachiniba Pass for several days.

The 10th Cavalry, which defeated a band of Villistas on Saturday, is the

army's crack negro troop, famed for exploits during the Spanish-American War. It participated with the Rough Riders in storming San Juan Hill, and also gained distinction for fighting and scouting in the Philippines. Some of its troopers fought with the 7th Cavalry in the first fight with Villa's forces at Guerrero.

Villa Below Satevo, General Gavira Learns

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
El Paso, Tex., April 4.—Official advice to General Gabriel Gavira tonight from General Gutierrez in Chihuahua say Villa to-day was seen a few miles south of Satevo, about forty miles due south of Chihuahua. General José Cavazos, whose men engaged Villa and his bandits at Guerrero, is in close pursuit of Villa, the advice said. General Gutierrez adds that he has sent two detachments of troops south of Chihuahua to intercept Villa and cut off his further retreat to the south. The dispatch says American troops are at Cusiuhirachi, and are supposed to be moving toward Satevo, having been advised of Villa's presence near there.

Advices received to-day by American mining men who have agents in the country through which Villa is fleeing told of the bandit chief being on the San Pedro River, forty miles or more south of Chihuahua City, and moving rapidly to the south, his aim evidently being to reach the Parral country, from which he easily could get into Durango by crossing the Torreon section.

FOILS DIAZ PLOT TO SEIZE JUAREZ

Continued from page 1

army men to arrest alleged ringleaders on this side. The plot was foiled in El Paso, it is alleged, and has been forming for weeks. The uprising was to have taken place on Sunday and the entire garrison was to be seized by Diaz adherents. To do this one force of Diaz followers, organized and armed on the American side, was to cross the river below Juarez and move upon the town, while another force was to cross above El Paso and close in from the west.

The plot, it is said, was to be the beginning of a general Diaz revolution in the north, which would take advantage of the Villa pursuit to arouse Mexicans against the American punitive expedition. By stirring up anti-American feeling recruits from among former Villistas and the peon classes were to be secured, and a joint campaign against the American army in Mexico and the Carranza forces was to be inaugurated.

Really a Villa Conspiracy.

The plot, it is claimed, is in reality a Villa conspiracy to gain recruits for fighting the American soldiers in Mexico. Villa having agreed to throw his strength to Felix Diaz in return for an anti-American campaign in the north by the Diaz forces. Dependence was to be put in the popular hatred of Americans by the peon class to gain recruits from among them, and an army of 20,000 or more was expected to be raised in Northern Chihuahua.

FUNSTON IN NEED OF LARGER ARMY

Lengthening of Pershing's Lines Demands Heavy Reinforcements.

REGULARS AVAILABLE NOT NEARLY ENOUGH

Necessity for Use of Mexican Railroads Also Becoming More Imperative.

San Antonio, Tex., April 4.—The report of the second defeat administered to Villa bandits, received to-day from General Funston, aroused deep interest at General Pershing's headquarters, where additional details were awaited eagerly. It was realized by officers that the effect of Colonel Brown's fight and of other minor engagements that may occur is only indirect, so far as the greater problem of catching Villa is concerned. Engagements of that character, it was said, may be expected from time to time. The running down of marauding bands is essential, but it was indicated the only effect, so far as Villa is concerned, will be to destroy the morale of his guerilla force.

There are known to be other bands operating in that same part of Mexico, and a part of the American forces must remain to deal with them, while the other part pushes on in the pursuit of the fugitive chief.

Many More Troops Needed. The action south of Bachiniba only served to strengthen the opinion of staff officers that if the punitive expedition is to complete its work many more troops must be sent into the country over the Mexican Central Railroad toward Juarez to Chihuahua, and even through Chihuahua to points further south.

The official admission at General Funston's headquarters to-day that the success of the expedition now depends largely on the free use of the railroad, or the material strengthening of the long roundabout line of communication and its branches revealed a situation that it was believed might alter the entire plan of pursuit.

Need Help of Railroads. To meet the new situation, staff officers assert, a quicker means of sending troops and supplies should be found, and it was pointed out that the direct Juarez-Chihuahua Railroad offered that means; also a large number of troops must be sent to Columbus immediately for campaigning in Mexico.

To reinforce the line of communication now maintained would require the calling of the few regiments left in the United States other than those engaged in border patrol duty or stationed in the Southern Department. None of the troops stationed along the border should be used, in the opinion of army officers here, unless they are replaced by other military units. The only remaining regiments that might be called are the 2d Cavalry and the 3d and 13th infantry.

Villa Zigzagging in Hills As Army Seeks Hot Trail

Americans All Confident End of Chase Is Assured Once the Scent Becomes Warm Enough for Execution.

By ROBERT DUNN.

(By Associated Press to Columbia N. M., April 4.)
With General Pershing's Advanced base, Chihuahua, March 30.—I arrived here in The Tribune car late last night, the sole New York correspondent with the forces in the field, actually on the pursuit of Villa.

Somewhere in these ribbed, encircling mountains, now sparsely wooded with live oak, the bandit continues his zigzag, ravaging trail. It is not yet hot enough for certain execution, but the moment it becomes so, no doubt exists in the mind of any one, from General Pershing to the roughest Sonora scout, that the end will be assured.

When I arrived here in the darkness, the word around the campfires, where cavalry officers were cooking their food, was, "We'll walk him down."

As I write now in the chill of daylight, detachments of cavalry are filing off across the valley toward a village of square, windowless adobe houses, exactly as they existed in Aztec days. The troops are ready to take to the hills and live in the brush like the bandits themselves until the deed is accomplished.

Distant Base Established. This base, nearly 250 miles south of the border, was established on March 26. Until the 24th, the troops had nothing to eat except what they carried on their horses. On that day, however, arrived motor trucks with supplies and gasoline, and to-day wagon and pack-trains are certain to come in. At this instant an aeroplane is appearing in the sky over the faint greenery of the Santa Maria Valley, which should take this message back to headquarters for censorship, and to-day a wireless outfit is expected to put us into touch with headquarters, and from there with Washington and the outside world.

I left expeditionary headquarters in General Pershing for the new advance base, 120 miles south, on Tuesday at 4:30 in the afternoon. Four motor cars, two of them carrying, besides two loads of soldiers, only an aid and the chief intelligence officer of the army. All were heavily armed with rifles and automatics. At the last moment a corporal turned up when a machine gun was more to be expected, and we began what proved to be a stifled night dash through the heart of the Villa country.

We headed for the chocolate pass, through the thin, straw hued grass of the table land. Koving Mexicans, afoot and in carts, stared at us with eyes of relief that knew that no polite palaver, no "buenos tardes," was expected. In the eye of the pass we ran into a Chinaman, driving with a white bearded old fellow in a steeple straw hat, in a cart from which he had been selling sweets and spaghetti. Their horses' withers were sheer bone, crusted with scabs, crawling with worms, and while Ah To chatted and the general crunched sugar

PERSHING REPORT TELLS OF SUPRISING VILLA

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 4.—General Pershing sent this report to the War Department to-night through General Funston:

"Headquarters in the Field, April 4.
"Daily report for April 3: Report just received from Major Evans, of the 10th Cavalry by courier from the vicinity of Rubio that Colonel Brown, with squadron of the 10th Cavalry, encountered band of Villistas April 1 and was pursuing them through San Antonio. No further details.

"No report from Brown, but natives from Chihuahua state Brown's command, a part dismounted and a part mounted, surprised Villistas at noon meal with horses grazing near Aguascalientes, about twenty miles southeast of Bachiniba. Natives say from thirty to forty Villistas were killed and same number of horses captured. All this lacks verification from official sources. Have not heard from Brown in some days, but expect details tomorrow."

the viejo hombre, with eyes rigidly downcast, neither moved nor spoke.

The road had avoided Casas Grandes, swinging east. Tire troubles delayed us, and at the second stop a motorcycle scout spluttered up from the south with three yellow radio messages for the general, a sentry appeared like a genie walking through the brush from a cavalry camp just outside the oasis of that Villista town. Grabbing my gun, I accompanied the former, and with it was Colonel Dodd himself. Thus the force of some 350 men was split, but all of these did not take part in the engagement, as many had to stay behind in charge of the mule train.

First, to take the actions of Major Winans' command, of some 160 men, whose fight was at closest range. Deep gullies filled with the troops of F, G and H, and the domes of their two churches in the rose and pallor of the high plateau dawn mounted men were seen firing westward into one of these gorges. Two small hills lay in line in that direction, about 400 yards from the river. Upon these suddenly appeared two Mexican flags—the red, white and green of the Carranzistas.

Private Winans sent forward G Troop, under Captain Fehet, to clear up this anomaly. It was now 7 o'clock in the morning and his force was nearing a small adobe house near the river. Here, too, many of the latter dismounted, taking up the chase about their horses being too weak to drag them further.

North of Guerrero, when the Mexicans had reached a point opposite the town just as dawn was breaking.

Attack from Two Sides.

Here they separated. The first squadron, under Lieutenant Colonel Tommy Tompkins, kept the east bank, moving north and east to surround the town on that quarter. The second, under Major E. B. Winans, crossed the river for the same purpose on the west side.

Previously Lieutenant Campbell and scout Tracy had reconnoitered the town from the terraces above the machine gun position. With two guns, accompanied the former, and with it was Colonel Dodd himself. Thus the force of some 350 men was split, but all of these did not take part in the engagement, as many had to stay behind in charge of the mule train.

On the run our leaky carbide failed us, and we plunged blindly over the execrable roads. We lost the one that goes around and avoids the town and became mixed up in its ditched, utterly lightless streets. Finally two young natives sprang menacingly from a lighted yard and held up our cars. We asked: "Are you soldiers—Carranzistas?"

"Yes, but you have no right here. It is the agreement for Americans not to march through the town."

"Show us the way, then, to the American camp."

"No; you are under arrest. We will take you to the central jail," explained how we were lost, how we had had no intention to trespass. Finally, they were appeased, with the explanation: "But every woman in her bed is terrified that you are here."

On Right Road at Last.

They put us right on the road. But before we reached our troops at midnight and turned in among heaps of oats sacks we spent an hour knee deep in icy water, lashed by icy winds, pushing the machine out of an irrigation ditch.

The car with us, occupied by "The Times" and Associated Press men, had stripped its gears, so that as we pulled on with the general, we left them in the camp.

The road yesterday was the worst I have seen gasoline and tires upon. Over the first pass we met the usual company of engineers, grading and repairing. The second plunged us among 1,000-foot box canyons. Live oaks began, hung with pale orange orchids. A hundred times we crossed the same dry, bouldered watercourse, and at each stop to cool our sizzling radiators, the guard of scouts, soldiers, even the officers, deployed, rifle in hand, into the brush. General Pershing paced up and down, head bowed, hands behind his back. Once a bicycle scout overtook him for a long conference, and in the eye of the pass we met a thundering train of returned motor trucks, the first to have reached the advanced base.

PIRDS CARRANZA ON USE OF ROADS

State Department Urges Immediate Fulfilment of Promise.

Washington, April 4.—Coincident with the receipt to-night of news that American troops again had clashed with a force of Villa bandits near Guerrero, it was learned at the State Department that the United States had renewed its representations to General Carranza regarding shipments of supplies to American Pershing over the Mexican railroads. A dispatch sent on Sunday instructed General L. Rodgers, special agent at Queretaro, to urge the head of the Mexican government to fulfill immediately his promise given last week to permit commercial use of the railroad by the American expedition by giving the necessary orders to General Gavira at Juarez and other Mexican commanders in Chihuahua.

Every day it has been expected General Funston would send his first shipment over the railroads to the army field headquarters, but from time to time action has been delayed on account of the absence of specific orders from Carranza to his subordinates. With General Pershing's lines of communication constantly lengthening, as evidenced to-day by reports of the hunt for Villa extending further and further southward and the announcement that additional troops had been sent into Mexico, the War Department advised the State Department that it was essential arrangements for use of the railroads be concluded at once.

A report from General Funston disposed of the recently circulated rumors that Colonel Dodd was not with his troops in the attack on Villa's main command on March 29. The message said:

"Troops engaged at Guerrero with Villistas were commanded in person by Colonel Dodd."

No details concerning the number of additional soldiers sent into Mexico were made public, but it was learned that they were detachments of the 20th and 24th infantry. Earlier reports that the 5th Cavalry had gone across were not confirmed. The infantry moved in two days ago, but censorship along the border kept the fact secret.

Colonel Praises Troops For Bravery at Guerrero

Continued from page 1

the vast mesa on the east bank of the Guerrero River. It is invisible from above until you are close upon it. The two squadrons composing the colonel's command reached the river at a point two miles south of the town just as dawn was breaking.

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Here they separated. The first squadron, under Lieutenant Colonel Tommy Tompkins, kept the east bank, moving north and east to surround the town on that quarter. The second, under Major E. B. Winans, crossed the river for the same purpose on the west side.

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Colonel Praises Troops For Bravery at Guerrero

Colonel Dodd's position, the machine guns began to blaze and spatter. The Mexican column ducked and dissolved along the river bed. Dodd sent Tompkins a message to press the pursuit to the east and take up a position in advance of the running enemy, if possible. The major, with only C Troop left of his squadron, the rest having been sent forward with the colonel, succeeded in reaching the point he rected, some five miles northeast of the town. He ordered his men to dismount and lie in wait for the panicked Villistas.

Deadly Fire Directed. The position was made exactly at the right moment. Some of the scattered Mexican bandits had concentrated behind the first volley all waved, and the majority of those who were killed fell here under the fire directed by Captain Hendricks and Lieutenant Hennessey. It was Troop C which here bore the severest brunt of the fight, and in which all of our five men who were wounded received their baptism. Three times the Villistas charged and were repulsed, leaving many and hard behind them. In the fourth counter charge of Troop C the Mexicans again broke into separate units of a dozen or less men. The Americans pushed on their fagged-out beasts, but the enemy's horses were fresher and succeeded, in widening the distance between them and our men.

Conspicuous pluck was shown by Private Thomas P. Brown, of the 10th Cavalry. Twice wounded in the side, a third bullet struck him a glancing blow on the side of his head and stunned him. He staggered, started to fall, at the same time begging his companions to prop him and hold his rifle to his shoulder. When he received his wound, he refused to be carried back to the edge of the town, but walked there, leading his horse because it was so exhausted.

He and all of the four other wounded will recover. They were Fainter E. Mandeville, farther, shot in left forearm; Private Joseph Garbell, wounded left upper arm; Private Walker Gardner, wounded in right hand and left thigh; Private Joseph Bennett, right ankle.

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